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HISTORICAL
AMERICA

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— BY —
I. L. STEVENS

HISTORICAL AMERICA

A

BRIEF AND INTERESTING HISTORY OF EACH STATE OF THE UNION

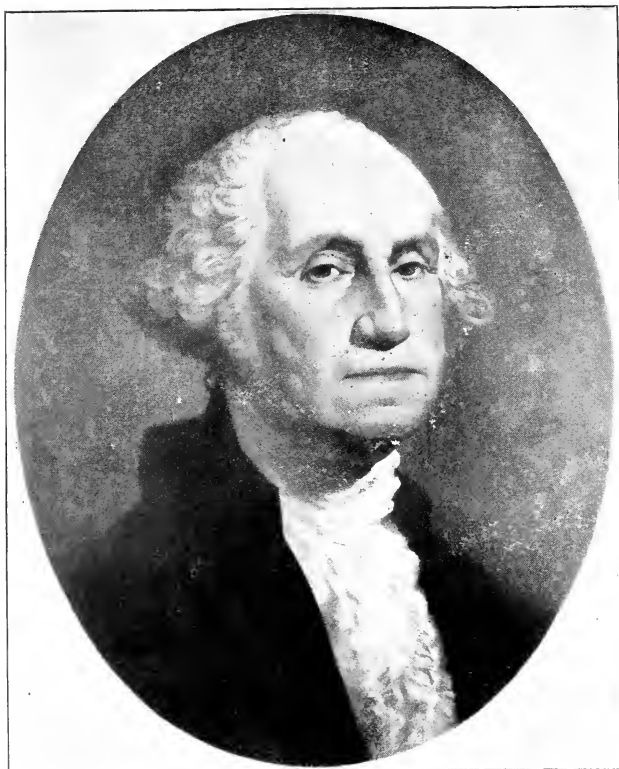
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GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BORN FEB. 22ND, 1732.

DIED DEC. 14TH, 1799

FAMOUS UTTERANCE.

"Peace with all the world is my sincere wish."

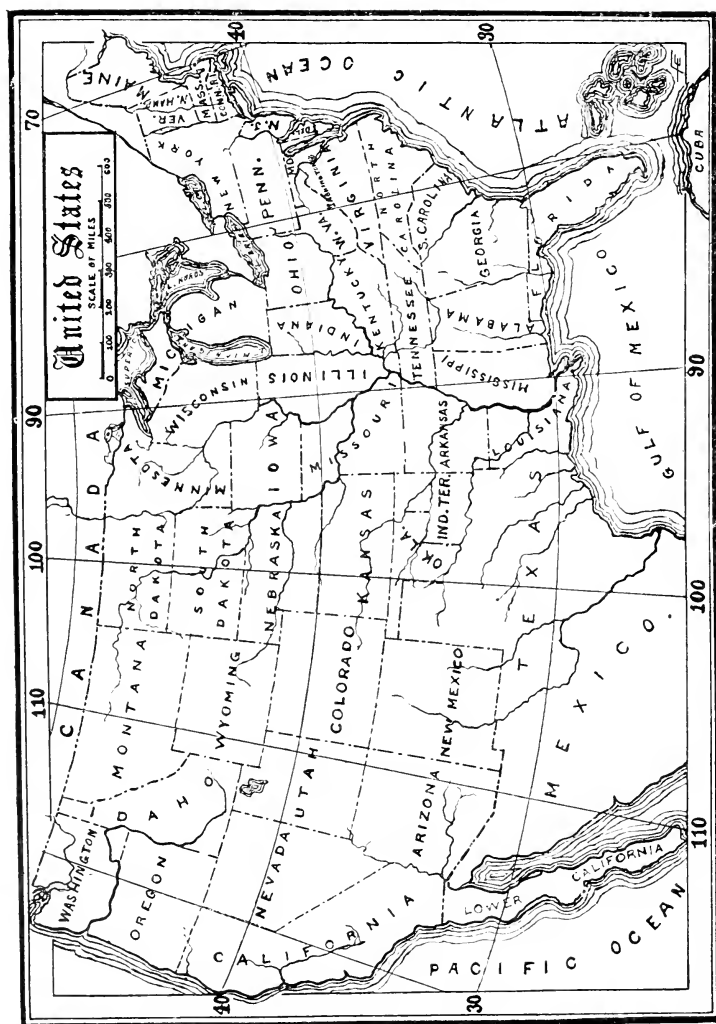
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JUN 27 1919

HISTORICAL AMERICA

CONTAINS

- A brief history of early settlement of our Country.
- A brief history of early settlement of the States.
- A brief history of the Flag.
- A brief history of the National Anthem.
- A brief history of the National Song.
- A brief history of the National Motto.
- Presidents of the United States, birth place, date of birth, date of death and term of office.
- Dates of the Wars.
- Dates of Admission to the Union, of the States.
- A brief history of earliest settlement of the States.
- The location of each of the States.
- The number of square miles in each of the States.
- The number of acres in each of the States.
- The nicknames of the States.
- The definition of each name of the States.
- The motto of each of the States.
- The State Flower of each of the States.
- The Population of each of the States.
- The capital of each state and its population.
- The largest city of each state and its population.
- The American's creed.
- Discription of several of the National Wonders of our States
- and
- A brief description and early history of that point in each state which is considered by many as the most historical point in the state.



OUR UNITED STATES.

Our United States is a federal republic consisting of forty-eight states and one federal district.

The territories now occupied by the United States of America were discovered by Christopher Columbus Oct. 12, 1492. In 1498 an English expedition under the command of Sebastian Cabot explored the east coast of America from Labrador to Virginia, perhaps to Florida. In 1513, Juan Ponce De Leon landed near St. Augustine, Florida, and explored a portion of that region in a romantic search for the Fountain of Youth.

In 1538-1542 Ferdinand De Soto led a Spanish expedition from the coast of Florida and discovered the Mississippi River. In 1607 Jamestown, Va., was founded. In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower landed at Plymouth. Other settlements rapidly followed.

The Dutch established themselves in New Netherland in 1621. Other English foundations were: Maryland 1632, Carolina 1663, New York 1664, New Jersey and Pennsylvania 1681, and Georgia 1732. These were the last of the English settlements.

The first effort at a union of colonies was in 1643, when the settlements in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut formed a confederacy for mutual defense against the French, Dutch, and Indians under the title of the United Colonies of New England. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered a resolution in congress declaring: "the United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." This resolution was adopted by the vote of nine out of 13 colonies and brought about the celebrated Declaration of Independence, which on July 4th, 1776, received the assent of the delegates of the colonies.

They adopted the general title of the United States of America, with a population of about 2,500,000.

The greatest distance across the United States from east to west is 2800 miles, and its width from north to south about 1600 miles. It contains an area of 3,026,789 square miles or 1,937,144,960 acres.

The estimated population of United States 1917—105,118,467.

OUR STATES.

THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

1.	Delaware.....	Ratified the Constitution.	Dec. 7, 1787.
2.	Pennsylvania.....	" " "	Dec. 12, 1787.
3.	New Jersey.....	" " "	Dec. 18, 1787.
4.	Georgia.....	" " "	Jan. 2, 1788.
5.	Connecticut.....	" " "	Jan. 9, 1788.
6.	Massachusetts.....	" " "	Feb. 6, 1788.
7.	Maryland.....	" " "	Apr. 28, 1788.
8.	South Carolina.....	" " "	May 23, 1788.
9.	New Hampshire.....	" " "	June 21, 1788.
10.	Virginia.....	" " "	June 26, 1788.
11.	New York.....	" " "	July 26, 1788.
12.	North Carolina.....	" " "	Nov. 21, 1789.
13.	Rhode Island.....	" " "	May 29, 1790.

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

1.	Vermont.....	March 4, 1791.	19.	Minnesota....	May 11, 1858.
2.	Kentucky.....	June 1, 1792.	20.	Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859.
3.	Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796.	21.	Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861.
4.	Ohio.....	Feb. 19, 1803.	22.	West Virginia..	June 19, 1863.
5.	Louisiana.....	Apr. 30, 1812.	23.	Nevada.....	Oct. 31, 1864.
6.	Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816.	24.	Nebraska.....	Mch. 1, 1867.
7.	Mississippi....	Dec. 10, 1817.	25.	Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876.
8.	Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818.	26.	North Dakota..	Nov. 2, 1889.
9.	Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819.	27.	South Dakota..	Nov. 2, 1889.
10.	Maine.....	Mch. 15, 1820.	28.	Montana.....	Nov. 8, 1889.
11.	Missouri.....	Aug. 10, 1821.	29.	Washington....	Nov. 11, 1889.
12.	Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836.	30.	Idaho.....	July 3, 1890.
13.	Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837.	31.	Wyoming.....	July 11, 1890.
14.	Florida.....	March 3, 1845.	32.	Utah.....	Jan. 4, 1896.
15.	Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845.	33.	Oklahoma.....	Nov. 16, 1907.
16.	Iowa.....	Dec. 28, 1846.	34.	New Mexico....	Jan. 6, 1912.
17.	Wisconsin....	May 29, 1848.	35.	Arizona.....	Feb. 14, 1912.
18.	California.....	Sept. 9, 1850.			

OUR FLAG.

Congress, in 1777, appointed General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross, "to designate a suitable flag for the nation." As the world knows, this committee conferred with Mistress Betsy Ross, and recommended a flag in which the stripes were retained, but in which the cross, symbolizing British authority, gave place to the stars, which were henceforth to shine for liberty.

Congress, on June 14, 1777, in old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That the flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. The stars to be arranged in a circle." Thus was born "Old Glory," so christened by Captain Stephen Driver, of Salem, Mass., and Nashville, Tenn. The flag we love still had thirty-seven years to wait for the song that was to immortalize the name of "The Star Spangled Banner."

In 1795, two stripes and two stars were added for Vermont and Kentucky. In 1816 four more states—Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana and Indiana, were added.

Seeing that there must be a limit to the stripes, the committee recommended that the flag remain permanently thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen original states, and that a new star be added for each state as admitted. Adopted.

At that time the plan of arranging the stars to form one large star was discontinued and the method of placing them in rows adopted. Whenever a state is admitted to the Union, on the next Fourth of July a new star is added. At the time of the Revolution the flag had thirteen stars; in the War of 1812, fifteen; in the Civil War, thirty-five; in the Spanish-American War, forty-five; in the war with Germany, forty-eight.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

It was during the war of 1812, after the British had failed to reduce Fort McHenry, the defense of Baltimore, that Francis Scott Key—held prisoner by Lord Cockburn, the British Admiral,—wrote the first lines of the "Star Spangled Banner." Key had gone to the flagship under a flag of truce for the purpose of requesting the release of a friend who was being held as a prisoner. The British Admiral had just completed his plans for the attack on Fort McHenry, and, instead of releasing Key's friend, made Key a temporary prisoner. The battle began on Sept. 13, 1814, and lasted until the morning of the following day. From his prison ship, Key watched the progress of the bombardment, hopeful, but not confident, that the "Stars and Stripes" would still wave above the fort when the battle ended. Now he would catch a glimpse of the flag for a second, as the smoke and fog cleared away, and then it would be hidden from view again as the British guns belched forth shot, fire and smoke. Night fell and the bombardment continued. Anxiously the prisoner peered through the darkness for a glimpse of the flag. For an instant, as a bomb or a rocket would burst perilously close to its staff, he would see it, only to have darkness close in again, and with darkness came uncertainty. The hours passed slowly, but Key remained at his post watching, hoping against hope. Morning broke at last, and above the fort "Old Glory" still floated defiantly in the breeze. The British had failed, and withdrew. It was then that Key, on the inspiration of the moment, put down the first lines or notes from which he later wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

O, say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there,
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dead silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner; Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when free men shall stand
Between their loved homes and wild war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

OUR SONG.

AMERICA.

Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., for many years Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newton, Massachusetts, wrote the words of "America," when he was a student at Andover Academy, in 1831-1832. It was first used publicly several years later at a Sunday school celebration of July Fourth, in the Park Street Church, Boston.

AMERICA.

My Country, 'tis of Thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,

Of Thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love,
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God to Thee,
Author of Liberty
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

OUR MOTTO.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

It is a Latin phrase meaning "Out of many, one" or "One of many."

It alludes to the formation of one Federal Government out of several independent states.

It is the motto of the United States, having been selected by a committee composed of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. They made their report on a design for a motto and a great seal August 10, 1776.

The phrase is probably derived from "Moretum" a latin poem by Virgil. It was also the motto of the "Gentleman's Magazine," which was quite popular in the colonies at the time the selection was made.

It first appeared on a coin issued by New Jersey in 1786.

OUR CREED.

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

	NAMES OF PRESIDENTS	BIRTHPLACE	Date of Birth	Date of Death
1	G. Washington	Virginia	2/22/1732	12/14/1799
2.	John Adams	Massachusetts	10/19/1735	7/4/1826
3.	Thos. Jefferson	Virginia	4/13/1743	7/4/1826
4	Jas. Madison	Virginia	3/16/1751	6/28/1836
5	Jas. Monroe	Virginia	4/28/1758	7/4/1831
6	John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts	7/11/1767	2/23/1848
7	Andrew Jackson.....	North Carolina	3/15/1767	6/8/1845
8	Martin Van Buren.....	New York	12/5/1782	7/24/1862
9	Wm. H. Harrison.....	Virginia	2/9/1773	4/4/1841
10	John Tyler	Virginia	3/29/1790	1/18/1862
11	James K. Polk.....	North Carolina	11/2/1795	6/15/1849
12	Zachary Taylor	Virginia	9/24/1784	7/9/1850
13	Millard Fillmore.....	New York	2/7/1800	3/7/1874
14	Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire	11/23/1804	10/8/1869
15	Jas. Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania	4/23/1791	6/1/1868
16	Abraham Lincoln	Kentucky	2/12/1809	4/15/1865
17	Andrew Johnson.....	North Carolina	12/29/1808	7/31/1875
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Ohio	4/27/1822	7/23/1885
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Ohio	10/4/1822	1/17/1893
20	James A. Garfield.....	Ohio	11/19/1831	9/19/1881
21	Chester A. Arthur.....	Vermont	10/5/1830	11/18/1886
22	Grover Cleveland	New Jersey	3/18/1837	6/24/1908
23	Benj. Harrison	Ohio	8/20/1833	3/13/1901
24	Grover Cleveland.....	New Jersey	3/18/1837	6/24/1908
25	Wm. McKinley	Ohio	1/29/1843	9/14/1901
26	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York	10/27/1858	1/6/1919
27	Wm. H. Taft.....	Ohio	9/15/1857	
28	Woodrow Wilson	Virginia	12/28/1856	

OUR WARS.

WARS	FROM	TO
War of the Revolution.....	Apr. 19, 1775	Apr. 11, 1783
Northwestern Indian Wars....	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795
War with France.....	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805
Creek Indian War.....	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814
War of 1812 with Great Britain.	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815
Seminole Indian War.....	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818
Black Hawk Indian War.....	Apr. 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832
Florida Indian War.....	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843
War with Mexico.....	Apr. 24, 1846	July 4, 1848
Apache, Navajo & Utah War...	1849	1855
Civil War	April 12, 1861	May 26, 1865
Spanish American War.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898
War with Germany.....	Apr. 6, 1917	Nov. 11, 1918, Armistice Signed.

OUR STATE FLOWERS.

The following are State Flowers as adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school pupils of the respective States:

Alabama	Golden Rod.
Arizona	Sahuaro.
Arkansas	Forget-me-not.
California	Golden Poppy.
Colorado	Columbine.
Connecticut	Mountain Laurel.
Delaware	Peach Blossom.
Florida	Orange Blossom.
Georgia	Cherokee Rose.
Idaho	Syringa.
Illinois	Violet.
Indiana	Carnation.
Iowa	Wild Rose.
Kansas	Sunflower.
Kentucky	Trumpet Vine.
Louisiana	Magnolia.
Maine	Pine Cone.
Maryland	Black-eyed Susan.
Massachusetts	May Flower.
Michigan	Apple Blossom.
Minnesota	Moccasin.
Mississippi	Magnolia.
Missouri	Golden Rod.
Montana	Bitter Root.
Nebraska	Golden Rod.
Nevada	Sage Brush.
New Mexico	Cactus.
North Carolina	Daisy.
New York	Rose.
North Dakota	Wild Rose.
Ohio	Scarlet Carnation.
Oklahoma	Mistletoe.
Oregon	Oregon Grape.
Rhode Island	Violet.
South Dakota	Pasque Flower.
Tennessee	Daisy.
Texas	Blue Bonnett.
Utah	Sego Lily.
Virginia	Dogwood.
Vermont	Clover.
Washington	Rhododendron.
West Virginia	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin	Violet.
Wyoming	Blue-fringed Gentian.

ALABAMA.

One of the Southern Group of States, containing 51,988 square miles, or 32,738,800 acres.

First settled by Bienville in 1702. After Alabama was admitted to the Union, it became one of the strongest slave holding states in the Union.

It was one of the first of the Southern States to favor secession and Montgomery, its capital, became the first capital of the Southern Confederacy.

During the Civil War, its soil and waters were the scenes of memorable conflicts, especially the Federal Naval operations against Mobile.

Alabama (Indian name, meaning "Here we rest") has been adopted as the Motto of the State.

Named after its principal river.

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 2,348,000.

Alabama was admitted to the Union as the 22nd State, December 14th, 1819.

The capital of the State is Montgomery, which, in 1910, had a population of 38,000.

The largest city in Alabama is Birmingham, which, in 1917, had an estimated population of 232,436.

MOBILE.

Mobile is the one city in the United States which has been under five different governments. A naval battle occurred in Mobile Bay during the Civil War on August 5th, 1864, between a Federal Fleet under Admiral Farragut and a Confederate Fleet. After the fall of Vicksburg Admiral Farragut determined to take Mobile from the Confederates. The fort finally surrendered after a stubborn fight.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas is one of the Southern States of the Union, containing 53,335 square miles, or about 34,134,400 acres.

This State formed a part of the French colony of Louisiana, and was purchased by the United States in 1803. It was settled by the French in 1670.

By Legislative enactment the name of the state is pronounced Arkansaw. The popular name of Arkansas is the Bear State, and the State derives its name after its principal river, "The Arkansas."

The motto of the State is, "The People rule."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 1,750,000. It was admitted to the Union as the 25th State, June 15th, 1836; seceded May 6th, 1861; and was readmitted June 22nd, 1868.

The capital and largest city of the State is Little Rock, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 57,135.

HOT SPRINGS.

One of the curiosities of the State is the large number of medicinal springs, the most popular of which is the Hot Springs, which are visited annually by thousands of people and constitute a much frequented resort for invalids, the temperature of the water often reaching 150° F.

ARIZONA.

Arizona is one of the Southern States of the Union, containing 113,956 square miles, or about 72,931,840 acres.

The history of this State starts from the spring of 1526—94 years before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, when Don Joseph DeBasconzales crossed the center of Arizona towards the Great Canon.

The warlike Apaches, and other wild native tribes had given much trouble for 300 years and it was not until 1886 that the United States forces and the Mexican troops, acting co-jointly in the frontier districts, gave the Apaches such a severe punishment that their power to annoy the white settlers would appear to be forever destroyed.

After 1821 the country was a part of Mexico until 1848 when it passed to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The motto of the State is *Dicat Deus*.

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 260,000. It was admitted to the Union as the 48th State, Feb. 14th, 1912. The capital of the State is Phoenix, which in 1910 had a population of 11,000. The largest city is Tucson, with a population in 1910 of 13,000.

THE GRAND CANON.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado River in Northern Arizona is one of the natural wonders of the new world, and has been called "The most sublime of all earthly spectacles." One of our ex-Presidents has said that it is beyond comparison, beyond description, absolutely unparalleled, throughout the wide world. In vastness, in mystery, in sculpturing, in richness of coloring, as a geological record, it stands alone. No painter has ever succeeded in reproducing its coloring. No one knows what the Grand Canon is until he sees it, then he finds that he can never understand it.

A glimpse of the Canon may be had in a day. Several days will give one a chance to descend afoot or donkey-back one or more of the safe though exciting, zigzag trails to the river's edge, but the Canon will reward as long a stay as one can make. It is about 300 miles long in all and varies greatly in width.

CALIFORNIA.

California is one of the Pacific Coast States, containing 158,297 square miles or 101,310,080 acres.

The popular name is the Golden State. In a Spanish romance printed before 1520 the name California was given to an imaginary island somewhere in the far East (near the supposed terrestrial paradise). A party of Spaniards coming, in 1535, to the Peninsula which is now called Lower California, believed that they had found this romantic island, or a place quite like it and named it accordingly. Afterward, when the country to the north of the Peninsula was discovered, it was called Alta California, that is, high California. Since this has become one of the United States the adjective has been dropped.

In 1769 the Franciscan Monks founded San Diego and soon after many other missions. In 1826 the first American emigrant train entered the present limits of the State. In 1848 gold was discovered and this led to a great immigration. In less than four years there were 250,000 people in the State. In 1869 the Central Pacific Railroad was completed and the employment of Chinese in the work led to a serious riot and resulted in the passage by Congress of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The State is famous for its beautiful scenery, its salubrious climate, and its wealth of precious metals and choice fruit.

The motto of the State is Eureka, meaning, "I have found it."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 2,985,000. It was admitted into the Union as the 31st State, September 9th, 1850. The capital of the State is Sacramento, which in 1910 had a population of 45,000. The largest city in the State is San Francisco, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 550,000.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The Yosemite Valley is located about the center of the State and about 140 miles from San Francisco. The name Yosemite is an Indian words which signifies, large grizzly bear. This celebrated valley, noted for the sublimity and beauty of its scenery, is about six miles long and from one-half to nearly two miles wide. The visitor is awed and impressed by the massiveness of its mountains, elevations, the nearly perpendicular granite wall from 3,000 to 6,000 feet high, by which it is shut in throughout its entire length, and the grandeur of its waterfalls, which are in some respect the most remarkable in the world. At the lower end of the valley stands the striking cliff known as El Capitan, 3,300 feet high, while from near its lower corner, the Virgin's Tears Fall descends 1,000 feet.

COLORADO.

Colorado is one of the Western Group of states containing 103,948 square miles or 66,526,720 acres.

Not quite one-half of this region was acquired by the United States from France in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the remainder was ceded by Mexico under the Treaty of 1848.

Explorations were made here by the United States Army officers in 1806, 1819, and 1842, and several fur trading stations were established in 1858. Gold was discovered in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, which led to the first important settlements of English speaking people in the region.

Colorado has been called a vast playground for all America, and the State is beginning to learn, like Switzerland, to capitalize its scenic resources. It invites the nation to find rest and recreation beside its snow-crowned peaks, amongst its stupendous gorges and canons, along its trout streams, and in its mountain parks and flowery meadows.

The best known tourist and health center in Colorado is Colorado Springs, which is a city of beauty and wealth, and the point of departure for Pike's Peak, including the Garden of the Gods. Nearby is Manitou with its nine medicinal springs.

The name Colorado comes from that of the river, meaning Red Water, so named after its principal river. The favorite nickname of this State is the Centennial State, because it was admitted to the Union 100 years after the Declaration of Independence. It was admitted to the Union as the 38th State, August 1st, 1876.

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 975,000.

The Capital and largest city in the State is Denver, which in 1910 had an estimated population of 213,000.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Pike's Peak is a peak of the Rocky Mountains, 14,109 feet in height, discovered by Captain Pike, U. S. A., in 1806. On its summit is one of the highest meteorological stations in the world. The top of the Peak may be reached by railway or automobile.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is one of the Eastern Group of States and one of the Thirteen Original States of the Union, containing 4,965 square miles or 3,177,600 acres.

The colony of Connecticut may be said to date from 1634. At that time the movement began in which Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor were settled by persons removing from Massachusetts and displacing a small colony of Dutch who settled in 1633, at Hartford.

The Governorship of Sir Edmund Andros was regarded as a tyranny by the colonists. In 1687-88 the Governor, obeying instructions from Charles II, demanded the surrender of the Colonial Charter. It was saved from destruction by being hidden for a time in a hollow tree, The Charter Oak, at Hartford.

Connecticut took an active part in the French, Indian, Revolutionary, English 1812, and Civil Wars. She instructed her delegates in Continental Congress to propose a Declaration of Independence.

Connecticut, meaning Long River, is often called the Nutmeg State, named after its principal river. Motto—"He who transplanted still sustains." The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 1,255,000. It was the fifth State to ratify the Federal Constitution, January 9th, 1788. The capital and largest city is Hartford which, in 1910, had a population of 106,000.

NEW HAVEN.

Here is located Yale University, one of the oldest and most influential institutions of higher learning in the United States.

It was founded in 1701 and named after Elihu Yale. In 1917, Instructors and Administrative Officers numbered 626, and of these 141 had professional rank.

The students in Yale numbered about 3,260. The total permanent funds on June 30th, 1915, amounted to over \$16,000,000.

DELAWARE.

Delaware is one of the Eastern Group of States and one of the Thirteen Original States of the Union, containing a total area of 2,370 square miles, of which 405 square miles, or 1,257,600 acres, is water.

The first settlement was made by the Dutch in 1631. The first permanent settlement was made by the Swedes under Peter Minuit in 1638, under the rule of the Dutch in 1655, and of the English in 1664. In 1682 it was united with Pennsylvania. In 1703 it received a separate assembly, but had a Governor in common with Pennsylvania until the Revolution, 1776. Although a slave State, Delaware did not secede in 1861 (the Civil War), but strongly supported the Union cause, furnishing 14,000 troops.

Delaware was named from Lord DeLaWare, Governor of Virginia, who sailed up the bay in 1610. Delaware was nicknamed "The Diamond State." It is sometimes called the Blue Hen State and its citizens the Blue Hen's Chickens. Its motto is, "Liberty and Independence."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 215,000.

It was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution, December 7th, 1787.

The capital is Dover, which in 1910 had a population of 4,000.

The largest city is Wilmington, which in 1910 had a population of 87,000.

WILMINGTON.

Fort Christiana, at the site of Wilmington, was erected by the Swedes in 1638. The dominion of the Swedes in Delaware was brought to an end in 1655 by Peter Stuyvesant, who reduced the fort and acquired title to the land by purchase from the Indians. The supremacy of the Dutch, however, was terminated in 1664.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Federal district of the United States contains an area of 64 square miles or 40,960 acres.

The District of Columbia was fixed as the seat of the United States Government in July, 1790, by an act of Congress. It is ten miles square, lying on both sides of the Potomac River. Maryland ceded 64 square miles on the north bank of the river and Virginia 36 square miles on the south bank. The district was first called the Territory of Columbia. The seat of Government was moved there in 1800. In July, 1846, the portion south of the Potomac was ceded back to Virginia.

The district was governed by Congress until 1871, when a legislative body of 33 was created. This form of government was continued until 1878, when the government was invested in the present three Commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. Congress makes all the laws for the district. The citizens of the District have no vote for National Offices. There is but one government for the entire District with which the city of Washington is now considered as co-extensive.

The District of Columbia was named for Columbus. The estimated population of the District of Columbia in 1917 was 346,856.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The capital of the United States is a city of striking variety and attractiveness. The Government buildings are mostly fine and imposing structures. The Capitol, in which National Congress meets and the Supreme Court holds its sittings, is conspicuously placed. Its lofty dome, crowned by a bronze figure of Liberty, is 285 feet in height and 750 feet in length, its total cost exceeding about \$14,000,000. Here also is situated the President houses and executive mansion painted white, hence, called the White House. The city contains many public buildings, libraries, art galleries and schools.

FLORIDA.

Florida is one of the Southern group of states, containing 58,666 square miles or 37,546,240 acres.

Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon on Easterday, March 27, 1513. He and his successors explored a large part of Florida in search of gold and the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. Ponce de Leon was killed in a fight with the natives in 1521.

Expeditions fitted out by the Spaniards made futile attempts at settlement between 1516 and 1540. The French Admiral, DeColigny, sent three colonies of Huguenots from France to settle the country but they were massacred by the Spaniards.

In 1687 the first consignment of negro slaves was brought to Florida. From 1702 to 1748 there were continued hostilities between the French, Spanish and British along the coast, during which St. Augustine was twice besieged by the British. Shortly after the American Revolutionary War, Florida was re-ceded to Spain.

During the War of 1812 the British occupied Pensacola with the consent of Spain.

In 1814 it was captured by the United States forces under Andrew Jackson. Then followed a long series of wars with the natives, the whole of Florida being ceded to the United States. Spain received therefor \$5,000,000.

From 1835 to 1842 the Seminole Indians were in active hostility and on their final surrender they were removed to a special reservation.

The name Florida is a Spanish adjective for Flowery. The motto of the State is "In God We Trust." It is nicknamed the Everglade State. The estimated population of Florida in 1917 was 905,000. It was admitted to the Union as the 27th State, March 3, 1845—seceded January 10, 1861, and was readmitted by Act of Congress June 25th, 1868.

The capital of the State is Tallahassee, which in 1910 had a population of 5,000. The largest city is Jacksonville, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 102,285.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States. It was permanently settled by the Spanish under Menendez in 1565. Its mild and equable climate renders it a favorite winter resort.

GEORGIA.

Georgia is a Southern State and one of the Thirteen Original States, containing 59,265 square miles or 37,929,600 acres.

This colony was founded by James Oglethorpe in 1733 as a refuge for poor debtors and for the persecuted Protestants of Germany. In 1752, Oglethorpe surrendered his Charter to the British Government. It was thereafter classified as an English province until with its sister colonies she succeeded in casting off its allegiance to the Crown.

In January, 1861, Fort Pulaski and Jackson were seized by the State troops, and from the battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863, to the winter of 1864-1865, the State was continually the scene of conflict.

Atlanta was captured by General Sherman, September 2nd, 1864, and he began his famous march thence to the sea, November 15th, 1864. One of the most noted Confederate prisons was located at Andersonville in this State.

The recent prosperity and development of Georgia's resources has been due in a large measure to the Cotton Exposition in 1881, the Piedmont Exposition in 1887 and the Cotton States Exposition in 1895, all held at Atlanta.

It is named after King George II. The motto of the State is "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." It has been nicknamed the Empire State of the South.

The estimated population in 1917 was 2,875,000.

Georgia was the fourth State to ratify the Federal Constitution, January 2nd, 1788; seceded January 19th, 1861, and was restored to the Union by Act of Congress, June 25th, 1868. The capital and largest city in the State is Atlanta, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 206,159.

SAVANNAH.

It was here that James Oglethorpe landed with the Georgia settlers and the city was a place of early historic interest. The city was founded in 1733. It was taken by the British in 1778 and by General Sherman, December, 1864. The first steamship that crossed the Atlantic Ocean left Savannah in 1819.

IDAHO.

Idaho is one of the Western Group of States, containing 83,888 square miles or 53,688,320 acres.

Idaho was explored early in the 19th century by Lewis and Clark. It was a part of Washington Territory in 1863, together with the present Montana and part of Wyoming. It was organized as a separate territory.

Until the discovery of gold in 1852 the State was visited only by hunters.

Name derived from Indian word.

Idaho is a Shoshone name and is said to refer to the bright sunshine on the mountains tops, so characteristic of this strangely beautiful country.

The motto of the State is, "May it last forever."

The population of the State in 1917 was 437,000.

Idaho was admitted to the Union as the 43rd State, July 3rd, 1890.

The capital of the State is Boise, founded in 1863 as a military post.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois is one of the Middle Western Group of States, containing 56,665 square miles or 36,265,600 acres.

The first white settlement was the Jesuit Mission—the Indian village Kaskaskia, founded by Marquette in 1673. In 1680 LaSalle built Fort Creve Coeur on the Illinois River near Peoria. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. On August 15th, 1812, the garrison at Fort Chicago and nearly all the settlers nearby were massacred by the Indians, allies of the British.

In 1832 the Black Hawk War broke out. Several massacres occurred but the Fox and Sac Indians were finally removed from the State. The State raised six regiments for the Mexican War and during the Civil War contributed 259,000 men to the Union Army.

At Springfield Abraham Lincoln lived before he was elected President of the United States, and there he is buried. A great fire broke out in Chicago, October 7th, 1871, devastating an area of three square miles. About 17,540 buildings were burned, 98,500 persons rendered homeless and 200 lives sacrificed. The total money loss was estimated at \$190,000,000.

Illinois is named after its principal river and nicknamed the Prairie State, or Sucker State. Motto—"National Union, State Sovereignty."

The population of the State in 1917 was 7,227,000. It was admitted to the Union as the twenty-first State, December 3rd, 1818. The capital of the State is Springfield, with a population of 51,824. The largest city is Chicago, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 3,639,957.

PEORIA.

Here LaSalle in 1680 built Fort Creve Coeur, but there was no permanent settlement until the advent of the French traders at the end of the 18th century. The place then became an important station in the fur trade. In 1783 George Rogers Clark built a fort here and in 1812 the last of the French were driven from the valley of Illinois. Several years later the present city was founded, taking its name from the Peoria Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana is one of the Middle Western Group of States, containing 36,354 square miles or 23,266,560 acres.

Indiana was discovered by LaSalle in 1671 and constituted part of New France. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763. By the treaty of 1783 it became part of the United States. It became part of the Northwestern Territory in 1787 and was made a separate territory in 1800.

After the American Revolution, the Indians gave considerable trouble to settlers, but after several years were confined and brought to peaceful terms by Anthony Wayne.

Indiana is sometimes called the "Hoosier State," a nickname of which the origin and meaning are uncertain.

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 2,826,000. It was admitted to the Union as the 19th State December 11th, 1816.

The capital and largest city of the State is Indianapolis, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 339,785.

VINCENNES.

Vincennes is the oldest town in the State. It was settled by the French in 1702. From 1800 to 1813 it was the capital of the Northwestern Territory. Here is also located the Vincennes University, established in 1807 by Wm. Henry Harrison.

IOWA.

Iowa is one of the Middle Western Group of States, containing 56,147 square miles or 35,934,080 acres.

It was first visited by Marquette and Joliet, the French explorers, in 1673. It was ceded to Spain in 1763, receded to France in 1801, and it became the property of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

In 1834 the territory was made a part of Michigan. In 1836 it was added to Wisconsin Territory and in 1838 the territory of Iowa was established.

In 1857 occurred the Spirit Lake Massacre, an Indian raid in which a great number of settlers were killed.

Name derived from Indian word.

Iowa means "across," or "beyond" and was applied by the Illinois tribes to their enemies on the other side of the Mississippi River. It was nicknamed the "Hawkeye State." Motto—"Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain."

The population of the State in 1917 was 2,224,707. It was admitted to the Union as the twenty-ninth State, December 28th, 1846.

The capital and largest city of the State is Des Moines, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 120,851.

DUBUQUE.

Here the first white settlement was made by Julian DuBuque, a French Trader, in 1788. It is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River and is built partly on a bluff rising 200 feet above the river. It is the oldest city in the State.

KANSAS.

Kansas is one of the Western Group of States containing 82,158 square miles or 52,581,120 acres.

It is believed to have been visited by an army of Spaniards and Indians in 1541. It was explored by the French in 1724 and by Lieut. Z. M. Pike, of the U. S. Army, in 1806. It was made a territory in 1854. Disputes between the slavery and abolition parties made Kansas a scene of bitter partisan conflicts. The result was a series of conflicts which continued for four years. In the end the party opposing slavery triumphed and the Wyandotte Constitution excluding slavery was adopted in 1859.

When first known to white explorers, it was occupied by several tribes of Indians from one of which, the Kaw or Kansas Indians, the State and River derive their names.

Name derived from Indian word.

It was nicknamed "The Garden State." Motto—"To the stars through difficulties."

The population of the State in 1917 was 1,840,700. Kansas was admitted into the Union as the 34th State, January 29th, 1861.

The largest city in the State is Kansas City, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 451,974. The capital is Topeka, with a population in 1917 of 45,000.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth is a United States Military post, established in 1827 to protect the Santa Fe trail. A large garrison is stationed here and it is the seat of Army Service Schools and one of the most important military prisons in the United States.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809. DIED APRIL 15, 1865.

FAMOUS UTTERANCE:

"With malice toward none, with charity to all."

KENTUCKY

Kentucky is one of the Southern Group of States, containing 40,598 square miles or 25,972,720 acres.

With the early history of Kentucky is associated the name of Daniel Boone, whose exploits in hunting and Indian fighting in the then distant and unexplored wilderness date as far back as 1769. He founded Boonesborough in 1775, and since Horrodsburg was settled about the same time, these two towns, with the exception of the French settlements, are the oldest in the West.

Kentucky contains the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, which is situated three miles from Hodgenville, LaRue County. He was born of extremely humble parentage, in a log cabin, on February 12th, 1809. A magnificent memorial temple of marble encloses the Lincoln cabin.

Kentucky is also the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. He was born June 3rd, 1808, at Fairview. It is a remarkable fact that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, born in 1808 and 1809, became respectively Presidents of the United States and of the Confederate States.

Name derived from Indian word.

The name of the State is said to mean in the language of the Indians, "Dark and bloody ground." It was nicknamed the "Corn Cracker State," though it is often called the "Blue Grass State." The motto of the State is, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The population of the State in 1917 was 2,386,866. It was admitted to the Union as the 15th State, June 1st, 1792. The capital of the State is Frankfort. The largest city in the State of Louisville, which in 1910 had a population of 223,928.

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Mammoth Cave is located about 85 miles southwest of Louisville and was discovered in 1809. It is considered the largest known cavern in the world. The cave is about ten miles long, but it is said to require about 150 miles of traveling to explore its multitudinous corners, chambers, grottoes and cataracts. It is in reality a complex series of over 200 so-called rooms, chambers, abysses, pits, grottoes, avenues and galleries, extending for nine miles underground. The temperature of the cave is never above 59° or below 52° F.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana is one of the Southern Group of States, containing 48,506 square miles or 31,043,840 acres.

Louisiana was explored by DeSoto in 1541, by Marquette in 1673 and by LaSalle in 1682. It was settled by the French under Iberville and Bienville about 1700. In 1763 it was ceded by France to Spain and receded to France in 1800. In 1803 it was purchased from France by the United States for \$15,000,000.

The territory comprehended in this purchase included the present State and all the country now occupied by Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota and the greater part of Minnesota.

Louisiana seceded January 26th, 1861, and joined the Southern Confederacy. It was readmitted by Act of Congress, June 25th, 1868.

Louisiana was named after Louis XIV and nicknamed the "Pelican State." Motto—"Union, Justice and Confidence."

The population of the State in 1917 was 1,843,042. It was admitted to the Union as the 18th State, April 30, 1812.

The capital of the State is Baton Rouge, which in 1910 had a population of 15,000. The largest city in the State is New Orleans, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 365,955.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans is one of the most important commercial cities in the United States. It is situated on the Mississippi River. The river makes two bends here, giving the city a crescent-shaped front, hence its former title, "The Crescent City." It was first visited in 1699 by Bienville, who in 1718 laid the foundation of the city and in 1726 made it the capital. In 1880 the capital was removed to Baton Rouge. The cathedral of St. Louis, a Gothic church in Jackson Square, was erected in 1794 and is a good example of the Creole Spanish architecture. The city is very picturesque, containing many beautiful parks, handsome monuments, and statues of Jackson, Lee and others. A United States Mint is also located here.

MAINE.

Maine is one of the New England States, or the most northeastern State of the Union, containing 33,040 square miles or 21,145,600 acres.

Settlements were made by the French under DuMonts in 1604 and by the English in 1607. The first permanent settlement dates from 1623.

Maine was a part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1691 and became a separate State in 1820. An angry dispute with Great Britain as to its northern and eastern boundary line was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842.

Many tablets have been placed marking the region traveled by Benedict Arnold, who, having enlisted as a patriot in the Colonial forces and having rendered valiant service, became a victim of jealousy and morbid discontent, and who attempted to betray his native country during the course of the Revolutionary War.

Maine is often called the Pine Tree State. Motto—"I direct."

The population of the State in 1917 was 774,914. It was admitted to the Union as the 23rd State, March 15, 1820. The capital of the State is Augusta, with a population in 1910 of 13,211.

The largest city in the State is Portland, which in 1910 had a population of 58,571. Here in Portland was born Nathaniel P. Willis, the author. His father founded in 1827 the Youth's Companion, which is still issued.

FORT KENT.

Fort Kent is located in the extreme northern part of the State and marks the location of the garrison organized at the time of the Aroostook War in 1845. Here is also located St. Louis Convent and the Madawaska Training School.

MARYLAND.

Maryland is one of the Middle Atlantic States of the Union and one of the Thirteen Original States of the Union, containing 12,327 square miles or 7,889,280 acres.

In 1632, Charles I of England issued a patent to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, granting him all the land from Watkins Point on the Bay northward to the 40th degree of latitude; and from the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay on the East to the Potomac River on the west. This grant included not only the present Maryland but also parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware, which led to many disputes, some of which were settled as late as 1890.

The earliest settlement occurred in 1631 when a party of English from Virginia established themselves on Kent Island, on the Chesapeake Bay. The first permanent settlement was made at St. Mary's in 1634, as a proprietary colony of the Calvert family, but was governed as a royal province from 1691 to 1716. The Mason and Dixon line was established as the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania about 1766.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 the Marylanders were divided in sentiment, many of the people being in sympathy with the Confederates, though the State remained loyal to the Federal cause.

Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Motto of the State—"Deeds are men, words are women." The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 1,368,000. Maryland was the seventh State to ratify the Constitution, April 28th, 1788.

The capital of the State is Annapolis, which in 1910 had a population of 8609. The largest city is Baltimore, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 626,924.

ANNAPOLIS.

Here is located the Naval Academy which was established in 1845. The course of naval cadets is six years, the last two of which are spent at sea. The object of the Naval Academy is to train officers for the United States Navy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is one of the Eastern States or New England States, and one of the thirteen original States of the Union, containing 8,266 square miles or 5,290,240 acres. It was first visited by Goswold in 1602.

The first permanent settlement was made at Plymouth, December 22nd, 1620, by the company of Pilgrim Fathers who were separatists from the English Church, and who sailed from Plymouth, England, in the ship Mayflower. In 1628 another colony of Puritans under John Endicott, settled at Salem. The Puritan form of religion prevailed and its history was marked by bitter intolerance and cruel persecutions. The last vestige of the union of Church and State was not swept away until 1833.

The Revolutionary War had its outbreak in Massachusetts and its earliest event was the siege of Boston, made notable by the Battle of Bunker Hill. The acceptance of the command of General Washington at Cambridge and the evacuation by the British on the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 are other memorable incidents. Massachusetts took an important part in the Revolutionary War and the organization of the Government. It was the scene of Shay's rebellion in 1786-1787.

It was named from the Massachusetts Indians. The name means "At the Great Hills"; nicknamed the Old Bay State. The motto of the State is "With the sword she seeks quiet peace under Liberty."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 3,747,564. It was the sixth State to ratify the Constitution, February 6th, 1788. The capital and largest city is Boston which, in 1917, had an estimated population of 828,573.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth is famous as the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. Here also is Pilgrim Hall where are preserved several relics of the first settlement of the country.

The company numbered 100 men, women and children.

Plymouth Rock is a granite boulder on the water's edge on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan is one of the Central States of the Union, containing 58,980 square miles or 37,747,200 acres.

It was first visited by Jean Nicolet in 1634, at Sault De Ste. Marie, at which locality Father Marquette made the first permanent white settlement in 1668. A French settlement was also made at Mackinaw. In 1701, Detroit became the seat of a French colony under Cadillac, a French military commander.

From 1712 to 1717 Cadillac was Governor of Louisiana, returning to France in 1717. The town of Cadillac, Michigan, was named in his honor. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and was formally surrendered to the United States in 1796.

Name derived from Indian word.

It is nicknamed the Wolverine State. Motto—"If you seek a delightful peninsula look about you."

The estimated population in the State in 1917 was 4,015,053.

It was admitted to the Union as the twenty-sixth State, January 26th, 1837. The capital of the State is Lansing, with a population in 1910 of 31,229.

The largest city in the State is Detroit, with an estimated population in 1917 of 1,521,942.

MACKINAC ISLAND.

Mackinac Island was long occupied by the Chiffenas. The first white settlement was made by the French in 1670. In 1712 a fort was built and was surrendered by the British in 1761. By the treaty of Paris, 1783, the right of the United States to this district was acknowledged, but the fort was held by the British until 1796. By the treaty of Ghent the Island was handed to the United States in July, 1915. Fort Mackinac was maintained by the Federal Government until 1895, when it was ceded to the State.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota is one of the Central Group of States, containing 84,682 square miles or 54,196,480 acres.

It was first visited by the French under Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan priest, in 1659-60, and the portion west of the Mississippi was part of the Province of Louisiana purchased by the United States from France in 1803.

The first settlement was made at Duluth in 1678. In 1763 France ceded the territory east of the Mississippi River to England, by whom it was ceded to the United States in 1783.

In 1837 the Indians surrendered all the land east of the Mississippi. Immigration then began and Minnesota became a territory in 1849 and a State in 1858.

It claims the distinction of having through its Governor offered the first regiment for the defence of the Union.

The source of the Mississippi River is Lake Itasca.

Minnesota was named after its river of the same name—Minne ("water")—Sotah ("sky colored"). It is nicknamed the "Gopher State."

The motto of the State is "The North Star."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 2,296,024. It was admitted to the Union as the thirty-second State, May 11th, 1858.

The largest city and capital is St. Paul, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 249,657.

DULUTH.

Duluth was first settled in 1678 and has since become a very prosperous city and the chief port of entry of Minnesota. It is picturesquely situated at the west end of Lake Superior on one of the finest harbors of the United States. It had an estimated population in 1917 of 107,242.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is one of the Southern States, containing 46,865 square miles or 29,993,600 acres.

This region was visited by DeSoto in 1540 and a settlement was attempted by the French in 1699.

The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763. Part was ceded to the United States in 1783 and the remainder was acquired in 1803. The territory of Mississippi was organized in 1798.

It is named for the river of that name, Mississippi, meaning "Great River." The popular name, "Father of Waters" being a mere fancy. It is nicknamed the "Bayou State."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 1,964,122.

It was admitted to the Union as the 20th state December 10th, 1817. It seceded Jan. 9th, 1861, and was readmitted Feb. 17th, 1870.

The capital of the state is Jackson, which in 1910 had a population of 21,262.

The largest city is Meridian, which in 1910 had a population of 23,285.

BILOXI.

Biloxi was first settled by the French under Iberville in 1699. It has grown to be one of the most prosperous cities in the South.

MISSOURI.

Missouri is one of the Central States of the Union, containing 69,420 square miles or 44,428,800 acres.

It was first visited by the whites under DeSoto in 1541 and under Marquette in 1673. The territory was first settled at St. Genevieve by the French in 1755, was ceded to Spain in 1763 and ceded back to France in 1800. It was ceded by France to the United States in 1803, forming part of the Louisiana Territory. Missouri territory was formed in 1812.

The question of its admission to the Union gave rise to a long and bitter controversy in the halls of Congress, the South working to make it a slave state and the North vigorously resisting. The dispute was settled by a compromise offered by Henry Clay, to the effect that slavery should be permitted in Missouri but forever excluded from all other parts of the Louisiana Purchase.

Missouri takes its name from the Missouri River which in turn is named after a Tribe of Indians.

The motto of the State is "Let the people's safety be the supreme law."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 3,420,143. It was admitted to the union as the 24th state, August 10th, 1821.

The capital of the State is Jefferson City, which in 1910 had a population of 12,000.

The largest city is St. Louis with an estimated population in 1917 of 827,264.

ST. LOUIS.

On Feb. 15th, 1764. Pierre Laclède Liquest, head of the Louisiana Fur Company, established a trading post on the present site of this city, giving it the name St. Louis in honor of Louis IX of France. In 1768 the Spaniards took formal possession of upper Louisiana, but the settlement was governed by a French captain, St. Ange De Bellerive. In 1800 the village again became a part of the French possessions and in 1803 passed into the hands of the United States.

MONTANA.

Montana is one of the Western Group of States, containing 146,997 square miles or 94,078,080 acres. Montana was first visited in 1743 by Chevalier de la Verendrye, who discovered the Rocky Mountains, but no attempt was made at a settlement until the discovery of gold in 1862. This region was but little visited excepting by hunters, fur companies, explorers and missionaries. In August, 1873, several battles occurred between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians on the Yellowstone River, and in May, 1876, in an attack on the confederated Sioux tribes under Sitting Bull, General Custer and his entire force were massacred. This was followed by the removal of the Sioux Indians and the opening of the country to settlement.

Montana formed part of the Louisiana Purchase and the greater part of it was included in the Nebraska Territory. Montana Territory was organized in 1864. Under the Federal Reclamation Act, more than 475,000 acres of the land of the State have been irrigated.

It derives its name from Montana, meaning "Mountains." The motto of the State is "Gold and Silver."

The population of the State in 1917 was 952,478. It was admitted to the Union as the 41st state November 8, 1889.

The Capital of the State is Helena, which in 1910 had a population of 13,000. The largest city is Butte, with a population in 1910 of 49,165.

GLACIER PARK.

The land of Glaciers, more than any other region, may be called the Switzerland of the United States. It is located in the northwestern corner of the State, abutting the Canadian Boundary. It does not contain the highest peak in the country but does contain many of the most picturesque and precipitous. It encloses a spot known as the Triple Divide from which the waters flow in one direction to the Pacific, in another to the Hudson Bay and in another to the Gulf of Mexico. It is the Fisherman's and Camper's Paradise.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is one of the Western group of states containing an area of 77,520 square miles or 49,612,800 acres.

It originally formed part of the Louisiana Purchase and later was made a part of the Territory of Missouri. It was made a territory in 1854 with an area of 351,588 square miles, which then included a portion of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

The way was prepared for settlers by the overland immigration to California. The first permanent settlement was at Bellevue, in 1847.

The state takes its name from the River Nebraska, meaning "Shallow Water." The motto of the State is "Equality Before the Law."

The estimated population of the state in 1917 was 1,277,750. It was admitted to the Union as the 37th state, March 1, 1867. The capital of the State is Lincoln, which in 1910 had a population of 43,973.

The largest city in the state is Omaha, which in 1910 had a population of 124,096.

OMAHA.

Omaha was the first capital of the state. Its name is derived from a tribe of Dakota Indians. The city was founded in 1854 on a scale which anticipated its rapid growth. In 1898 it was the scene of a noteworthy exhibition.

NEVADA.

Nevada is one of the Western Group of States, containing 109,821 square miles or 70,285,440 acres and ranks sixth in size in the Union. The length from north to south is 485 miles and it is 321 miles wide.

This territory was ceded by Mexico in 1848. The Mormons established a few temporary camps in 1848 and in 1850 a settlement was made at Genoa, but the real history of the State begins with the discovery of silver in 1859.

Nevada is a Spanish word meaning "snowy" or "white as snow." The name of the State was taken from the Sierra Nevada, the range of lofty mountains separating it from California.

It was nicknamed "The Sage Brush State." Motto: "All for Our Country."

The population of the State in 1917 was 131,232. It was admitted to the Union as the 36th State on October 31, 1864.

The capital of the State is Carson City, which in 1910 had a population of 2,466.

The largest city in the State in 1910 was Reno, with a population of 10,867.

RENO.

Reno is the largest city in the State. On the site of the present city a road house was erected in 1859 for the accommodation of travelers and freight teams on their way to and from California. By 1863 it had become known as "Lake's Crossing" and five years later it was chosen as a site for a station on the Central Pacific, then building. It was named Reno in honor of General Jesse Lee Reno, a Federal Officer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is one of the New England States and one of the thirteen original states of the Union. It has an area of 9,341 square miles or 5,978,240 acres.

This state was first visited by Pring in 1603 and by Capt. John Smith in 1614. It formed part of the Territory granted to Gorges in 1621. It was settled by the English at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623. Between 1641 and 1679 and at various times thereafter it was a part of Massachusetts. Its final separation was in 1741. Vermont was claimed as part of this state until 1764. The people took an active part in the revolution.

A provisional government was formed in 1776 and the State Constitution adopted in 1784.

Among the eminent men born here have been, besides one President, Franklin Pierce, Daniel Webster and Horace Greeley.

New Hampshire is called the Switzerland of America, being noted for the grandeur of its mountain scenery and the beauty of its lakes. It was nicknamed "The Granite State."

The estimated population of the state in 1917 was 443,467. New Hampshire was the ninth state to ratify the Constitution June 21, 1788. The capital of the State is Concord, which in 1910 had a population of 21,497. The largest city in the state is Manchester, which in 1910 had a population of 70,063.

PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth is the principal seaport of New Hampshire. It is situated on the Piscataqua River, built on a beautiful peninsula, overlooking a capacious and deep harbor. It is a favorite summer resort. It was settled by a colony from Plymouth, England, in 1623, and later was the capital of the state until 1775. A Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan Sept. 5th, 1905, bringing to a close the war that had been waged between those two countries since Feb. 11th, 1904, was effected here.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey is one of the middle Atlantic States and one of the thirteen original states of the Union. It has an area of 8,224 square miles or 5,263,360 acres.

New Jersey was first settled by the Dutch at Bergen, probably about 1615. There were succeeding colonies there of Swedes, Finns and English. In 1664 it was granted by the Duke of York to Sir George Carterer, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Jersey, to be a perpetual inheritance and to be called New Jersey.

It was reconquered by the Dutch in 1673 and restored to England in 1674 and sold to the Quakers. Proprietary Government ceased in 1702 and New Jersey was made a royal province, it being under the same government as New York until 1738.

It took an important part in the revolution. On its soil the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth were fought.

New Jersey was named after the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel. The population of the State in 1917 was 3,255,405. It was the 3rd state to ratify the Constitution December 18th, 1787.

The capital of the State is Trenton, with a population in 1910 of 96,815. The largest city is Newark, with an estimated population of 469,281.

PRINCETON.

Princeton was the seat of the first legislature, in August, 1776. It was also the scene of the battle between the British under Col. Marrhoad and the American forces under General Washington, in which the former was defeated. Here also the Continental Congress sat in 1783, and from Princeton Washington dated his farewell address to the Army. It is chiefly celebrated for the Princeton University. Here Woodrow Wilson received his collegiate training, graduating in 1879. In 1890 he was made professor of jurisprudence and politics, a position which he held until 1902, when he became President of the University.

NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico is one of the Southwestern group of states, containing 122,634 square miles or 78,485,760 acres.

It was first visited by Niza in 1539, and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado conducted an expedition as far north as the present city of Santa Fe in 1540. A settlement known as San Gabriel was planted in 1598. In 1582-3 Santa Fe was founded. The Spanish were temporarily expelled by the Indians in 1680. In 1846 the region was conquered by the Americans under General Kearny, who proclaimed himself provisional governor. By treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 after the war between Mexico and the United States, New Mexico became part of the United States.

The territorial government was established by Act of Congress approved Sept. 9th, 1850. In 1853 a part of the Gadsden Purchase was added to New Mexico.

New Mexico was named after Mexico. Its motto is "It Increases as It Goes."

The population of the State in 1917 was 416,966. It was admitted to the Union as the 47th state June 6th, 1912.

The capital of the State is Santa Fe, with a population in 1910 of 6,072. The largest city is Albuquerque, which in 1910 had a population of 15,500.

SANTA FE

Santa Fe is considered the oldest city save one, St. Augustine, Fla., in the United States. There is said to be, in an ancient palace at Santa Fe, a Spanish document proving the existence of a trail in the last quarter of the 18th century from the old French settlements in what is now Illinois to some Spanish town in New Mexico and from one of these to California in 1822. The Santa Fe trail proper was opened as a road about 800 miles in length. Along this road General Kearney led the expedition which annexed the Western States to the Union during the Mexican war.

In 1880 the arrival of the first railway train marked a new epoch in the history of Santa Fe. The discontinuance of the wagon caravans over the old trail led to Santa Fe losing its importance as the entrepot for the commerce of the Southwest.

NEW YORK.

New York is one of the Atlantic States and one of the thirteen original states of the Union, containing an area of 49,204 square miles or 31,490,560 acres.

Previous to the coming of the white men this territory was known as New York and occupied by the Iroquois Indians. In 1525 John Verrazani, a Florentine navigator, entered New York Bay but did not make a settlement. In 1609 Samuel Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name and about this time the Island of Manhattan was visited by Hendrich Hudson, who ascended the river which bears his name. In 1623 a Dutch colony was established and in 1626 Peter Minuit, the Governor, bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24.00 in trinkets. His colony was known as New Amsterdam. It passed into the possession of the English in 1664, and was named New York for the Duke of York.

In 1673 the town surrendered to a Dutch Squadron but was given back a year later by treaty. It remained in the possession of the English until the Revolutionary War.

In the struggle for Independence, New York played a prominent part. General Washington was inaugurated the first time in New York City. New York is the first state of the Union in commerce, manufactures, population and estimated value of property.

New York was named for the Duke of York, afterwards James II. It is nicknamed the Empire State. Its motto is "Excelsior." The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 11,187,798. It was the 11th state to ratify the Constitution July 26th, 1788. The capital of the State is Albany, which in 1910 had a population of 100,253. The largest city is New York City, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 6,504,185.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls is one of the natural wonders of the New World. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is 22 miles from Lake Erie, the river being divided by Goat Island. In consequence this is a bend. The largest portion of the water is sent down by the Canadian side and on this side is the grand cataract, the Horse Shoe Falls. The water has a fall of 167 feet and is so deep that it retains its green color for some distance below the brow of the precipice. It rushes over with such force that it is thrown about 50 feet from the foot of the cliff. The total energy of the Falls is calculated at 16,000,000 horse power, and the utilizing of it is considered the most stupendous engineering feat ever undertaken.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina is one of the Southern States and one of the thirteen original states of the Union, containing 52,426 square miles or 33,552,640 acres.

Unsuccessful attempts at colonization were made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1518. In 1585 he effected settlement at Raleigh and in his honor the capital of the State is named. The territory was granted to proprietors in 1663 by Charles II.

The first two colonies are known in history as the Albemarle and the Clarendon. In 1669 a Constitution was introduced by John Locke, the English philosopher, upon principles of a landed aristocracy and feudal service. It was not a success and was abandoned after 25 years. Halifax was the place where the Provincial Congress met and passed the first resolution adopted by any of the colonies favoring a Declaration of Independence April 12th, 1776.

North Carolina was named for Charles IX of France and is variously nicknamed "The Tar State," "The Tar-heel State" and the "Old North State." The motto is "To be rather than to seem."

The population of the state in 1917 was 2,418,559.

North Carolina was the 12th state to ratify the Constitution November 21st, 1789. The state seceded from the Union May 20th, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25th, 1868.

The capital of the state is Raleigh, which in 1910 had a population of 19,218. The largest city in the State is Charlotte, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 48,509.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

Roanoke Island is the site of the first English colony in America sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh 1584-1586.

Here the first American child of English parents, Virginia Dare, was born, August 18th, 1587.

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota is one of the Western Group of States, containing an area of 70,837 square miles or 45,355,680 acres.

The first permanent white settlement was made in 1780 by a party of French Canadians, near Pembina. The territory of Dakota comprising the present States of North and South Dakota, was organized from Nebraska Territory by act of March 2nd, 1861. It was divided on the forty-sixth parallel and the upper portion was admitted to the Union.

North Dakota took its name from an Indian tribe and is sometimes called the "Sioux State."

Its motto is "Liberty and Union Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."

The population of the State in 1917 was 752,260. It was admitted to the Union as the 39th state November 2nd, 1889.

The capital of the state is Bismark, which in 1910 had a population of 5,443. The largest city is Fargo, which in 1910 had a population of 14,331.

PEMBINA.

Here the first permanent settlement was made in 1780. It is located on the Red River of the North, at the mouth of the Pembina River. Its position makes it worthy of notice, as on the north it makes the boundary line between Manitoba, Canada, and the United States, while on the east only the Red River of the North separates it from Minnesota.

OHIO.

Ohio is one of the central western group of states and has an area of 41,040 square miles, or 26,265,600 acres.

Ohio was first explored by La Salle in 1680. In 1750 the English laid claim to the region and their efforts to make good their claim brought on the French and Indian War.

In 1763 it was ceded by France to England. After the Revolutionary War it became part of the United States, in 1783. In 1787 it became part of the Northwestern Territory.

The first settlement was made at Marietta in 1788. Ohio took a very active part in the Civil War, and since the war has given five Presidents to the Union: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley, all born in the State.

Ohio means "Beautiful River," and is named after its principal river. It is nicknamed "The Buckeye State." The population of the State in 1917 was 6,074,771. It was admitted to the Union as the 17th state February 19, 1803.

The capital of the State is Columbus, which in 1910 had a population of 181,511. The largest city in the state is Cleveland, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 1,125,440.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati was first settled by white men in 1780. Its name was given in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati. It is believed that a portion of its site was occupied before the historic period by a considerable aboriginal population. Mounds containing various relics appear to confirm this opinion. It was incorporated as a city in 1819, and from its prosperity and attractiveness it early attained the name of the Queen City of the West.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma is one of the Southern group of states, containing 70,057 square miles or 44,836,480 acres.

Oklahoma territory was formed in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory and the public strip called No Man's Land. Invasions of the Indian Territory took place in 1879 but the settlers were ordered out by proclamations of President Hayes. Several subsequent invasions of the Territory were made in defiance of the Federal Law, but all settlers were arrested and their town broken up. Finally delegates of the Creek Nation met at Washington and sold the western half of their domain to the United States Government for \$2,280,850. Congress ratified this Agreement March 1st, 1889.

By proclamation of President Harrison, Oklahoma was opened to settlement at noon, April 22nd, 1889, and during that day 50,000 settlers who had encamped on the border rushed into the territory, formed a provincial government and laid out town sites. In 1893 the Cherokee strip was ceded by the Indians to the Government for \$8,300,000.

Oklahoma derived its name from an Indian word meaning "Fine Country." The motto of the State is "Labor conquers everything."

The population of the State in 1917 was 2,245,968. It was admitted to the Union as the 46th state November 16th, 1897.

The capital of the State is Oklahoma City, which, in 1919, had a population of 64,205. The largest city in the State is Oklahoma City, which in 1917 had a population of 81,524.

GUTHRIE.

The City of Guthrie came into existence in one day with a population of 10,000 due to proclamation of President Harrison, opening this country to settlement on April 22, 1889. It has since grown rapidly and now is one of the most flourishing cities in the State.

OREGON.

Oregon is one of the Pacific Coast states, containing an area of 96,699 square miles or 62,987,360 acres.

The mouth of the Columbia River was discovered by Capt. Robert Gray of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1792, he naming the river after his vessel.

The river was partly explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804-1805, the story of their explorations being full of charm. A trading post was founded in 1811. The territory long in dispute was finally made part of the United States by the treaty with Great Britain in 1846. It was organized as a territory in 1848.

Oregon derived its name from an Indian word and is sometimes called "The Sunset State." The name Oregon was long applied to all the territory claimed by the United States on the Pacific Coast. It was nicknamed "Webfoot Country" from the excessive rainfall.

The population of the State in 1917 was estimated at 848,866. It was admitted to the Union as the 33rd state, February 14th, 1859.

The capital of the State is Salem, which in 1910 had an estimated population of 14,094.

The largest city in the State is Portland, which in 1910 had a population of 207,214.

ASTORIA.

Astoria was originally a fur trading station founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811. In 1813 it was sold to the Northwestern Fur Company and afterwards passed into the possession of the Hudson Bay Company.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is one of the Middle Atlantic States and one of the thirteen original states of the Union. It has an area of 45,126 square miles or 28,880,640 acres.

The first permanent settlement in the state was made in 1643 by Swedes at the present site of Chester. Their colony of New Sweden was twelve years later conquered by the Dutch. In 1664 the English obtained possession. In 1681 William Penn obtained a grant of 40,000 square miles of land from Charles II, in payment of a debt of \$16,000 due Penn's father, an admiral in the English navy.

In 1682 the City of Philadelphia was laid out on plans drawn in England. Penn established a proprietary government, offered inducements to immigrants, and by his wise administration and fair dealing with the Indians, founded a flourishing state.

His rights passed to his heirs from whom they were purchased by the state in 1776. Independence was first proclaimed here and the whole colony took a decided part in the final establishment of American Liberty.

Pennsylvania was the scene of many important battles of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Of the former, Germantown and Valley Forge are important, of the latter, Gettysburg, the field of which has been converted into a National Park and abundantly adorned with statues and monuments. Pennsylvania was named by Charles II in honor of William Penn. It was nicknamed "The Keystone State." The motto of the state is "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 8,591,029.

Pennsylvania was the 2nd state to ratify the constitution, December 12th, 1787. The capital of the State is Harrisburg, which in 1910 had a population of 64,186. The largest city in the State is Philadelphia, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 2,060,021.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia was founded in 1682. A year later it was made the capital of Pennsylvania and a place of great importance. It was the central point in the war of Independence. The famous Independence Hall was here erected in 1732. It was used as the Pennsylvania State House and from 1775 to 1781 was the meeting place of the Continental Congress. Here George Washington was appointed Commander in Chief. In the East room the Declaration of Independence was signed July 4th, 1776. The famous Liberty Bell hangs in the rear hall of the first floor.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island is one of the New England States and one of the thirteen original states and the smallest state in the Union. It has an area of 1,248 square miles or 798,720 acres.

The Northmen are supposed to have visited this region in the 10th century and the old stone mill at Newport has been claimed as their work. It was visited by Verranzano in 1524. Roger Williams made the first settlement in 1636.

The first charter was granted in 1643 and a more liberal one in 1663. Rhode Island took an active part in the Revolutionary War.

It was nicknamed "Little Rhody." The motto of the State is "Hope."

The estimated population of the state in 1917 was 620,090. Rhode Island was the 13th state to ratify the Constitution May 29th, 1790.

The capital and largest city of the state is Providence, which in 1910 had a population of 224,336.

PROVIDENCE.

Providence was founded in 1636 by the famous Roger Williams whose religious opinions had caused his expulsion from Massachusetts. Thus far had God's mercy provided for him, so he called the town Providence. He named his first born son Providence and his daughter, Mercy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina is one of the Southern States and one of the thirteen original states of the Union. It has an area of 30,989 square miles or 19,832,960 acres.

South Carolina was partially explored in 1525 by the Spaniards who named it Chicora. An unsuccessful attempt to colonize was made by the French under Ribault in 1562. In 1630 Sir Robert Heath obtained a Charter from Charles I. but failure to colonize forfeited the title. In 1662 Charles II granted to Lord Clarendon and seven associates all the Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific lying between parallels 31 and 36 N. Two years later the boundary was made 36-30. They employed John Locke, the philosopher, to draw up a constitution which should provide an ideal government. This lasted till 1729, when George II bought out the proprietors and divided Carolina into two royal Provinces.

Later South Carolina became one of the most flourishing of the British colonies and attracted many settlers from Europe.

This state was the first to ratify the Articles of Confederation. During the Revolutionary War, South Carolina furnished her full quota of men and suffered much from British invasion.

South Carolina was named in honor of Charles IX, King of France. It was nicknamed "The Palmetto State." The state's motto is "Prepared in Mind and Resources." The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 1,634,340. South Carolina was the 8th State to ratify the Constitution, May 23rd, 1788. The State seceded on Dec. 20th, 1860, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25th, 1868. The capital of the State is Columbia, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 42,221. The largest city in the state is Charleston, which in 1910 had a population of 58,833.

CHARLESTON.

In 1670 English settlers under William Sayle landed at or near Port Royal. The next year they moved to the right bank of the Ashley River. In 1680 they moved again to the present site of Charleston. A few years later the French Huguenots, exiled for their religion, also settled here. On April 12th, 1861, the Confederates initiated the Civil War by the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. Charleston today is the largest and most important city in the State.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota is one of the Central Western group of States, having an area of 77,615 square miles or 49,673,600 acres.

The early history of this state is identical with that of North Dakota from which it was separated in 1889. The country now known as the Dakotas was acquired by the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

South Dakota is sometimes called "The Coyote State."

The motto of the State is: "Under God, the People Rule."

The estimated population of the state in 1917 was 707,740. It was admitted to the Union as the 40th State November 2nd, 1889.

The capital of the State is Pierre. The largest city in the state is Sioux Falls, which in 1910 had a population of 14,094.

PIERRE.

In 1822 Fort Tecumseh was built by the Columbia Fur Company, which turned it over in 1827 to the American Fur Company. In 1855 the United States Government bought the post building and laid out a military reservation. The Fort was the headquarters of General Wm. S. Harney, in his expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1856. The fort was abandoned in 1857.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee is one of the Southern group of states, containing an area of 42,022 square miles or 26,894,080 acres.

The first permanent settlement was made on the Tennessee River, about 30 miles from the present site of Knoxville, in 1756, by emigrants from North Carolina. When North Carolina proposed to cede this territory to the Government, these settlers objected and organized a state under the name of Franklin. This government was overthrown and a territory organized in 1790. In 1796 Tennessee became a state, named after its principal river.

Tennessee means "crooked river," or "bend in the river." It was variously nicknamed "The Volunteer State," "The Big Bear State." The motto of the State is "Agriculture, Commerce."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 2,296,316. Tennessee was admitted to the Union as the 16th state June 1st, 1796.

The capital of the State is Nashville, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 113,115. The largest city in the State is Memphis, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 158,309.

CHATTANOOGA.

This city is situated in the southern part of the state on the Tennessee River. It was settled in 1836. In 1861 it was occupied and nearly destroyed by the Union forces. It was the scene of three of the greatest battles of the Civil War—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

TEXAS.

Texas is one of the Southern States and the largest State in the Union. It has an area of 265,896 square miles or 170,156,160 acres.

In 1685 La Salle made a landing at Matagorda Bay. The country formed part of the Spanish province of Mexico. Mexico declared her independence of Spain, and Texas with Coahuila formed a state of the Mexican Republic. Texas seceded from Mexico, proclaiming her independence March 2nd, 1836. After the defeat of the Mexican force under Santa Anna by General Houston in the battle of San Jacinto April 21st, 1836, Texas was recognized as a republic.

Texas now managed its own affairs as an independent republic until 1845, when it became one of the United States, and this gave rise to the war which proved disastrous to Mexico.

Took its name from an Indian tribe.

Texas joined the Confederates during the Civil War, seceding Feb. 1st, 1861, and was the last state to submit. It was under military control until March 30th, 1870, when it was readmitted to the Union.

Texas was nicknamed "The Lone Star State." In 1917, the estimated population of the State was 4,472,494. It was admitted to the Union as the 28th state, December 29th, 1845.

The capital of the State is Austin, which in 1910, had a population of 29,860. The largest city in the State is Dallas, which in 1917, had an estimated population of 160,803.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio is historically important because of its stubborn but unsuccessful defense by Mexicans under Santa Anna in 1836, during the War of Independence in Texas. The buildings were originally those of the Mission del Alamo and were built about 1722. David Crockett was one of the most notable of the defenders. The Alamo is known as the American Thermopylae.

UTAH.

Utah is one of the Western Group of States, containing an area of 84,900 square miles or 54,336,000 acres.

Utah was part of the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico in 1848. The first white settlement was made in the Salt Lake Valley by the Mormons in 1847, under Brigham Young.

The territory of Utah was organized in 1850 and in 1868 the boundaries of the territory were definitely defined as embracing the present area of the State.

Prejudice against the Mormon people, and the polygamous practice of some of them, kept Utah out of the Union for many years, though she possessed every qualification for statehood. A bill passed by Congress in 1882 disfranchised all polygamists and annulled the act of the Territorial Legislature, excluding the franchise to women. In 1887 a bill was passed which confiscated the property of the Mormon Church, with the exception of Church buildings, and devoted it to the support of Public Schools in the territory. In 1890 the Mormons renounced polygamy.

The name Utah is an Indian word meaning "Mountain Home."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 451,934. Utah was admitted to the Union as the 45th State, January 4th, 1896.

The capital and largest city in the State is Salt Lake City, which in 1917, had an estimated population of 114,775.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Salt Lake City is the capital and largest city in the State of Utah. It was settled by the Mormons under Brigham Young, in 1847. It was the ecclesiastical capital of the territory and was prominently identified with the Mormon Church in its struggle with the United States Government. Here are located the finest public buildings in the State. The Mormon Temple, erected at a cost of over \$5,000,000, was in course of construction from 1853 to 1893. The "Tabernacle," with its magnificent organ, is also one of the great attractions for tourists.

VERMONT.

Vermont is one of the New England States, comprising an area of 9,564 square miles or 6,120,960 acres.

Samuel Champlain, in 1609, was the first white man to visit Vermont. The first permanent settlement was made at Bennington, in 1761. In 1777 Vermont declared her independence and sought admission to the National Confederation. Difficulties intervened, however, and it was not until 1791 that she was admitted to the Union, having previously bought off the claim of New York for \$30,000.

Vermont played a distinguished part in the War of Independence and her Green Mountain Boys participated in some of the hardest fought battles. Vermont is nicknamed "The Green Mountain State." The state motto is "Freedom and Unity."

The population of the State in 1917 was 364,322. It was admitted to the Union as the 14th state, March 4th, 1791.

The capital of the State is Montpelier, which in 1910, had a population of 7,856.

The largest city in the State is Burlington, which, 1910, had a population of 20,468.

BENNINGTON.

Bennington is historically famous as the first permanent settlement of the State (1761) and also on account of the battle fought August 16th, 1777, when General Stark, with his Green Mountain Boys, defeated a large British detachment sent from General Burgoyne's Army.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia is one of the Middle Atlantic States and one of the thirteen original states of the Union, containing an area of 42,627 square miles or 27,281,280 acres.

The first permanent settlement was made by the English at Jamestown, in 1607. It was here that the first lasting colony was established. Virginia became a royal colony in 1624, it being the largest and most influential of all the colonies, and took a conspicuous part in the events leading up to the Revolutionary War.

The history of the State is, perhaps, more romantic and heroic than that of any other state of the Union. At Jamestown, in 1619, was held the first representative assembly in America. With its early history are associated the names of Captain John Smith, and Pocahontas. George Washington first became known during the French and Indian War in 1754, as an officer in the Virginia Militia. This colony, under Patrick Henry, was the first to resent British oppression in 1764, and in 1784 Virginia ceded to the United States all its territory beyond the Ohio River. It was the tenth state to ratify the Constitution. It seceded from the Union April 17, 1861, and became one of the principal battle grounds of the Civil War. Among the great contests fought on its soil were the Battle of Bull Run (2), Winchester, Fredericksburg and the Battle of the Wilderness campaign, ending in the final surrender of General R. E. Lee.

The State was re-admitted to the Union in 1870. The State furnished four of the first five Presidents of the United States. Named from Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen.

Virginia is nicknamed "The Old Dominion State," also, "The Mother of States and Mother of Presidents." The motto of the State is: "Be it ever thus to tyrants." The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 2,202,522. Virginia was the tenth state to ratify the Constitution, June 25, 1788. The capital and largest city of the State is Richmond, which, in 1917, had an estimated population of 172,278.

MOUNT VERNON.

Mount Vernon is memorable as the residence and the burial place of George Washington. It is situated on the right bank of the Potomac River. The old mansion stands on a picturesque plateau, 200 feet above the river. It was built in 1743. The remains of Washington and his wife lie in a brick tomb on the estate. The coach in which our first President rode, or an exact facsimile of it, is preserved on the grounds. Other implements and utensils of the Washington family remain intact.

WASHINGTON.

Washington is one of the Pacific Coast States and the most northwestern state of the Union, containing an area of 69,127 square miles or 44,241,280 acres.

Washington was originally part of Oregon territory (see Oregon), until the admission of Oregon March 2, 1853, when this section was separately organized as Washington Territory.

The mouth of the Columbia River was explored in 1792 by Capt. Robert Gray and further explorations were conducted by Lewis and Clark in 1805.

Washington is named for the Father of his Country. The population of the State in 1917 was estimated at 1,565,810. It was admitted to the Union as the 42nd State November 11, 1889. The capital of the State is Olympia, which in 1910 had a population of 7,996.

The largest and one of the most important cities is Seattle, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 275,900.

MOUNT RANIER.

This mountain is the second highest peak in the United States. It is the most beautiful of our mountains, raising its isolated and symmetrical, snow capped crest 14,408 feet above sea level.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia is one of the Middle Atlantic States, containing an area of 24,170 square miles or 15,468,800 acres.

The history of the state prior to 1861 is identified with that of Virginia proper, of which it formed a part until after the outbreak of the Civil War. The Allegheny Mountains, however, formed a natural line of demarkation between the two sections of the original state, and conditions favoring separation had long existed. They reached a climax on the passage by Virginia of an ordinance of secession, April 17, 1861.

A convention of loyalists met at Wheeling in June, 1861, and in August, adopted an ordinance providing for a new state to be called Kanawha. In November a constitution was adopted and the name West Virginia chosen.

Named from Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen.

The nickname of the State is "The Panhandle State."

The motto of the State is "Mountaineers Are Always Freemen."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 1,399,320. West Virginia was admitted to the Union as the 35th state, June 19, 1863. The capital of the State is Charleston, which in 1910 had a population of 22,996. The largest city in the State is Wheeling, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 74,431.

HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry is situated in the extreme northeastern section of West Virginia, among beautiful scenery, at the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomac River. Harper's Ferry was the scene of John Brown's abolition raid in 1859, and here the Union army, under General D. H. Miles, surrendered to Stonewall Jackson, Sept. 15, 1862.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin is one of the Central Western States of the Union, containing an area of 56,066 square miles or 35,822,240 acres.

Wisconsin was visited as early as 1634 by Nicollet, La Salle and French fur traders, who established a settlement at Green Bay, in 1639. It was held under French dominion until its surrender to Great Britain in 1763. Canadian law governed the territory and the English kept possession with a military force at Green Bay until 1796, when it reverted to Americans.

It was included in the Northwestern territory until 1800, when it became part of the Indian territory. It was included in Illinois Territory in 1818; in Michigan Territory in 1836; it was organized as Wisconsin Territory and included, besides its present area, the territory now embraced in the state of Iowa and Minnesota and part of the Dakotas.

Named after its principal river.

Wisconsin is nicknamed "The Badger State." The State's motto is "Forward."

The estimated population of the State in 1917 was 2,513,758. Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as the 30th state, May 29, 1848.

The capital of the State is Madison, which in 1910, had a population of 373,857. The largest city in the State is Milwaukee, which in 1917 had an estimated population of 531,857.

GREEN BAY.

Here was the first permanent settlement in Wisconsin, 1745. Before that time the site of the city had been a trading rendezvous for the French and Indians. In 1761 the English built Fort Edward.

WYOMING.

Wyoming is one of the Western Group of States, containing an area of 97,913 square miles or 62,864,320 acres.

The oldest white settlement within the confines of Wyoming was made at Fort Laramie, on the Platte River, which was made a fur trading post in 1834. Most of the State was included in the Louisiana Purchase. It was organized as a Territory in 1868 from areas previously in Dakota, Idaho and Utah, but derived more remotely from the original territories of Nebraska, Utah and Oregon, a portion having at one time belonged to Washington. Wyoming was the first state to adopt woman suffrage.

Name derived from Indian word.

Wyoming is an Indian word meaning "Broad Valley." The motto of the State is "Equal Rights."

The estimated population of the State in 1917, was 245,246. It was admitted to the Union as the 44th State, July 10, 1890.

The capital and largest city of the State is Cheyenne, which in 1910 had a population of 14,320.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Yellowstone National Park is one of the national wonders of the new world. It is situated in the extreme north-western part of the State and partly included in the States of Idaho and Montana. It has an area of about 2,000,000 acres.

It consists of an elevated plateau basin with a mean altitude of 8,000 feet, surrounded by lofty rugged mountain ranges, several of the peaks of which are over 11,000 feet in height. There is no region of equal area which excels the Yellowstone Park in its variety of scenery. Springs of all kinds abound. It is said that Jehovah outdid himself when he made the Yellowstone.



Woodrow Wilson

TWENTY-EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

BORN DECEMBER 28TH, 1856

FAMOUS UTTERANCE:

"The World must be made safe for Democracy."

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